

IRA Links Its Rocket Attacks To British Refusal of Truce

BELFAST, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The Irish Republican Army decided to mount rocket attacks on British Army posts after the British government turned down a cease-fire offer, a senior official of the IRA's extremist Provisional wing said today.

"In view of the apparent rejection, we opened up with rockets," he said.

The latest of the anti-tank rockets, which the army said was fired from a Russian-made rocket launcher like the one captured Tuesday in the first wave of attacks, missed a local headquarters of the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment at Newry early today but struck a nearby nurse's home.

In Belfast, two gunmen shot and killed a 22-year-old barman and wounded a taxi driver as they shared a late-night taxi home. Police said that it was apparently

the latest in a series of sectarian assassinations.

The killing brought the toll for more than three years of violence between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland to 645 dead.

The Provisional leader said in Dublin that the IRA made its truce offer two weeks ago, while Prime Minister Edward Heath was visiting Northern Ireland. He said that the offer was made through an intermediary and drew no response.

He said that Britain's refusal to act probably was based on a British Army assessment that IRA strength had been drastically reduced by recent arrests of high-ranking IRA officers.

"Our recent offensive was to show Mr. (William) Whitelaw, (British) administrator, that he shouldn't rely on a British Army analysis of our strength," the Provisional leader said.

Bedroom Wrecked

The army said earlier today that the rocket fired at the UDR post in Newry exploded harmlessly in a field. But when nurses at Newry General Hospital awoke this morning, they found that an unoccupied bedroom in the nurses' home had been wrecked by the explosion.

The barman, Gerry Goonan, was waiting for a late-night taxi in Belfast when two men joined him. They asked if they could share a taxi since they were going in the same direction. The driver stopped when one of the men said he was going to be sick. The men pulled guns and shot Mr. Goonan dead. They wounded the driver in the arm and leg.

Taiwanese Loses London Fight on U.S. Extradition

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—A Taiwanese convicted in the United States of plotting to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek's son lost his battle today to prevent his extradition to the United States.

A magistrate said he would issue an order for the extradition of Cheng Tzu-tai, 36, an architect. Cheng has been battling against extradition in a court fight lasting nearly two months.

American authorities said Cheng just said he had been in the United States after his 1970 conviction for complicity in an attempt to assassinate Taiwanese Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, Gen. Chiang's son, in New York.

He was arrested in Sweden and extradited from there. But he became ill aboard a plane taking him to New York and was carried unconscious from the airplane when it touched down here Sept. 4.

Cheng has been held in custody since his arrival here. The extradition order against him, signed by Sir Frank Milton, London's chief metropolitan magistrate, is subject to review by Home Secretary Robert Carr.

Palestinian Hurt By Letter Bomb In Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30 (UPI)—A 33-year-old Palestinian with Jordanian citizenship lost a hand and suffered other injuries when he opened a letter-bomb postmarked from Beirut today in his former apartment here.

Assistant police inspector K. Olsen identified him as Ahmad Awadallah.

Mr. Olsen said that Mr. Awadallah recently had moved to a new apartment but returned today to collect his mail at his previous home.

He gathered his mail, went into the kitchen and opened the letter which exploded ripping off a hand and causing other injuries.

Mr. Awadallah was taken to a nearby hospital and later reported to be in satisfactory condition. It was the first letter-bomb incident in Denmark.

Yesterday, two Palestinian activists were injured in two separate letter-bomb incidents, one in Stockholm and one in Erlangen, West Germany.

Basques Tied to Blast At Paris Police Post

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UPI)—A bomb exploded outside a police station early today and an anonymous telephone caller said it was the work of a Basque separatist movement.

Police said there were no injuries in the 3 a.m. explosion, but the blast wrecked the entrance to the building in the 18th Arrondissement, destroyed nearby cars and damaged a shop across the street.

Investigators found the letters ETA, the initials of the Basque Movement for Autonomy, painted on a nearby truck.

A French news agency said it got a call from an unidentified man who said: "This is only a beginning. Since the ETA is not able to work in the provinces, it has started its battle in Paris."

U.K. Cautious On Security Talks Outlook

Bars Attendance If Prospects Look Bad

From Wire Dispatches

HELSINKI, Nov. 30.—Britain called today for a European security conference that would provide a secure future for European states, develop their cooperation as good neighbors and "lower the barriers, which have too long divided our peoples."

On the second day of policy statements in the 34-nation preliminary talks here, Anthony Elliott, chief of the British delegation, warned that his nation would not attend the security conference unless assured that the parity had some chance of success.

"Before we can recommend to our ministers of foreign affairs that they proceed at a certain time and place to the conference itself, we shall have to be sure that this recommendation is based on reasonable expectations of success and not on wishful thinking," he declared.

The Soviet Union, which yesterday proposed that the conference be held in neutral Finland in June, wants this gathering to fix the date quickly. In its policy statement, the Soviet Union avoided mention of a key goal of several Western nations—that the conference promote the free movement of persons, ideas and information across national borders.

Denmark's Adam Tscherning today followed the generally cautious line that Western states have taken about the security conference. He said Denmark would accept Russia's date and site proposal, "assuming, of course, that our consultations (there) have shown that there is enough common ground among us to warrant reasonable expectations that a conference would produce satisfactory results."

Norway's Knut Thormesen warned of the need to insure the success of the security conference, saying that if it failed, it would be a setback to détente in Europe.

Norway was joined by Sweden and Yugoslavia in asking that a security conference be allied closely to exploratory talks to be held shortly on mutual and balanced force reduction in Central Europe.

Mrs. Jolubica Staninovic of Yugoslavia said that because of allied questions of Mediterranean security, North African states should join the security conference.

Syria to Reopen Jordan Border, Shut Since 1971

DAMASCUS, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The Syrian government announced today that tomorrow it will reopen its border with Jordan, which it closed 16 months ago.

"Prompted by the desire to ease the burdens and difficulties suffered by the Arab people in Jordan as a result of the closure of the border, and in order to create the right atmosphere for the brotherly Jordanian Arab Army to take its place in the confrontation with the enemy (Israel), the Syrian Arab Republic has decided to reopen its border with Jordan as of Friday morning," a spokesman said.

Damascus closed its border and airspace to Jordan, and broke off diplomatic relations with Amman in July, 1971, to protest Jordanian Army attacks against Palestinian guerrillas.

The spokesman, however, did not say whether Syrian airspace would be reopened to Jordanian flights or whether there would be a resumption of diplomatic ties.

Jewish Congress Appeals to Russia

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Jewish leaders called on the Soviet Union today to mark its 55th anniversary by granting an amnesty to Jews in Russian prisons, labor camps and detention centers.

The appeal was issued by the 50-member governing council of the World Jewish Congress, which ended a three-day meeting in Paris today.

"Tens of thousands of Jews languish in prisons, labor camps and detention centers," a lengthy resolution on Soviet Jewry said. "Tens of thousands of Jews anxiously await permission to emigrate free of personal harassment."

The need for UN action is urgent, he added.

For years, he said, Israel had cooperated fully with international efforts aimed at implementing the Security Council's Nov. 22, 1947, resolution, establishing peace guidelines, but Israel matched Arab moderation with escalating demands, Mr. Sharaf said.

In fact, Mr. Sharaf said, Israel refused to co-operate with the UN mediator, Gurner V. Jarring, unless he dissociated himself from recent UN resolutions on the Middle East, including those on Jerusalem.

For years, he said, Israel said the Arabs must negotiate directly, and it would bring an instant solution.

"It is obvious what the Israeli



BIG CITY MEN—Mayors and representatives of five of the world's major cities listening to newsmen's questions at a press conference yesterday in a Tokyo hotel, at the end of a three-day conference on big cities and their problems. From left to right: Sir Desmond Plummer of London; Vladimir Prokhorov of Moscow; John Lindsay of New York; Raoul Morvan of Paris; and the host, Governor Ryokichi Minobe of Tokyo.

Leaders of 5 Major Cities Demand More Funds

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—Five of the world's biggest cities today appealed for more national government concern for the worsening plight of their urban populations.

A joint communiqué, issued after a three-day conference here, warned that "deterioration of the environment and other urban problems threaten the future of our cities as well as the future of mankind."

The joint communiqué and later declaration by the cities' leaders were couched in general terms, leading to a sense of disappointment among questioners at a press conference, which followed the meeting.

Observers felt that the city fathers had failed to tackle the urgent problems facing city dwellers.

To cope with the problems, London, Moscow, New York, Paris and Tokyo have set up a permanent conference organization to meet formally every two years. The second conference will be held in Paris in 1974.

Exchange of Experience

Between conferences, the five will exchange technology, experiences, ideas and expert personnel in a joint endeavor to solve the whole range of urban problems, including air and water pollution, garbage disposal, lack of living space, overcrowded roads and strained public transit systems.

The solutions found also will be passed on to other big cities in both the developed and the developing world.

For three of the participants—London, New York and Tokyo—one of the key problems is said to be the alleged neglect or outright jealousy of state and national governments.

A final declaration referred to this with an appeal "to our nations and to the world for the attention and resources needed to solve the problems."

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay was more blunt when he told a press conference: "The cities have been left to pick up the tab—financially, politically, morally, socially and in every way—for the problems civilization has been unable to solve."

He said that with the collaboration of the heads of other big American cities, he had formed

an urban lobby to pressure Washington into giving them the attention they deserved.

Tensions and Jealousies

Sir Desmond Plummer, leader of the Greater London Council, declared: "Tensions and jealousies between the city and central government exist, especially if it is the capital."

"We have to convince the central governments that the

cities deserve more of a share in the national revenue to which they contribute most handsomely."

During the three days of discussions, central government neglect and lack of funds for essential services was a constant theme.

So, too, has been the need to find some way to unlog traffic-congested roads.

Proposals have included a ban

on the private car in city centers, prohibitive taxes on private cars, better road systems above and below ground, and the need to improve mass transit systems by considering them "essential services" like water and electricity.

All five cities have also agreed to work on the need to reduce city populations and moving people and industry out to specially created and completely autonomous satellite towns.

But U.S. Aides Note Key Issues Remain

Hanoi Said to Make Concessions in Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

opening the troop-withdrawal issue, they felt free to change their demands.

Soldiers to Go Home

The North Vietnamese said, according to this account, that they would be willing to specify in the agreement a "symmetrical" withdrawal of equal numbers of troops from the South.

With the soldiers thus released from service returning to their homes, under such terms, Hanoi would not have to admit publicly that it had forces in the South—which it has never done.

Hanoi is said to have insisted, however, that such a formula be specifically tied to an agreement in advance by Saigon to release the civilian political prisoners in its jails.

These include tens of thousands of Viet Cong political activists who U.S. officials say, presumably would be counted on to play a crucial role in the political struggle to gain control of South Vietnam after the cease-fire.

Washington is trying to convince Saigon that it can afford to make this concession and still have a reasonable chance to prevail in the period after the hostilities, administration sources said. But this is regarded as a principal sticking point awaiting resolution in the next phase of talks.

Another Problem

Another, these sources said, will deal with an attempt to work out the specific procedures under which a 5,000-man international

truce supervisory force would function.

Under the nine-point plan, this was to have been worked out at a separate conference within 30 days of the cease-fire. But in his Oct. 26 news conference, Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, insisted that the truce team be in place at the start of the cease-fire.

The questions that have arisen include these:

• Will all the parties guarantee that the truce teams can move freely anywhere in South Vietnam to check on alleged violations, on the movement and deactivation of troops and on the movement of supplies?

• May any of the four member countries—Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary—separately publicize what they believe to be violations even if some of the others do not agree with their findings?

Officials express confidence that some of the basic procedures can be worked out and that the negotiations needed for a final agreement should proceed sufficiently fast to provide a significant portion of the 5,000-man truce force to be in place when the cease-fire takes effect.

Officials said they were pleased with the agreement to re-establish the Demilitarized Zone because, they assert, the four or five main roads running through it can readily be monitored by truce teams. Also, they believe, the effect is to re-establish by law two Vietnams as they existed before North Vietnam captured substantial territory in the northern provinces of South Vietnam in the spring offensive.

Called an Oversight

A number of South Vietnamese and American officials criticized Mr. Kissinger for not having insisted on the re-establishment of the Demilitarized Zone in the original draft agreement. Some Washington officials said it was merely "an oversight," but others argued that it needed specific clarification to persuade Saigon to go along with the ultimate settlement.

The arrangement for simultaneous cease-fires in Laos and Cambodia is also welcome, and especially the provision that these countries cannot subsequently be used as bases for operations against neighboring countries.

This not only appeals to South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, but also to Thailand, which has been going on for more than two decades, Mr. Tekoah said.

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Dayan Is Cleared Of Illegal Export

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The attorney general said today that he has cleared Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of allegations that he illegally exported objects from his archaeological collection for sale.

"There is no reason for any further steps in this case," Mr. Shamgar said in a report on his investigation.

A Tel Aviv attorney, Mordechai Vitzhovski, had complained to Deputy Premier Yigal Allon that Mr. Dayan was exporting antiquities for sale without a license—a violation of Israeli law.

The attorney general said that Mr. Dayan had sold some objects to a Tel Aviv firm that later exported them for sale. But, he added, the firm, run by Mr. Dayan's ex-wife, had an export license.

Conceivably, they say, hundreds of tanks and planes and long-range artillery and surface-to-air missiles could be sent to Hanoi and enable it to stage an invasion if things were not going its way in the South. And second, they point out, while it would have been simple for the truce teams to check the replacement weapons

coming into the few ports and airfields of South Vietnam, it would have been much more difficult to check resupply through jungle roads to North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

The new weapons agreement, officials say, would not permit the United States to give B-52 bombers to Saigon. But they said, it does relax the rules sufficiently so that either side can receive almost any conventional weapon.

Military planners pointed out, however, that so much additional equipment recently has been shipped to South Vietnam that few weapons would be needed, especially in a truce situation.

This will be particularly true, they say, when Saigon destroys more than 100,000 of its regular troops.

But to deter Hanoi from threatening or carrying out an invasion of South Vietnam, the planners said, a number of U.S. fighter-bombers will be maintained indefinitely at one or two bases in Thailand and on one or more aircraft carriers.

Hanoi will thus be warned that President Nixon, who decided on the invasion of Cambodia and Laos, the resumption of heavy bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of the ports, would not hesitate to take "decisive action" in the event of a major violation of the cease-fire, administration officials said.

Mr. Trico reportedly was wing an unarmed T-28 propeller plane from his base in Laos to pick up mail at the Air Base at Nakhon Phanom across the Mekong River in Laos, when his engine failed. He was rescued in the back of the plane survived.

Saigon Eases Its Stand on Truce Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

the conference session President Nixon's "firm intention to permit no avoidable delay in ending this war and entering a period of peace and reconstruction."

Moreover, while North Vietnam insisted that its position has not changed since Oct. 26, when Hanoi first divulged its version of the draft accord, Mr. Porter was characterized as "optimistic" by U.S. press spokesman David Lambertson.

Mr. Lambertson told newsmen that Mr. Porter's optimism was "based on his own reading of the situation." Mr. Lambertson added: "He looks at the situation realistically."

In keeping with official optimism undiminished by the current nine-day interruption in the secret talks, Mr. Porter had said upon emerging from today's session:

"It notes that some of your dispatches these days seem to contain unwarranted amounts, in my view, of pessimism. I would caution you to take care lest you be caught with your pens down."

"Problem of Reporting"

"I understand the problem of reporting at this time, but we have an agreement with the other side not to comment on the substance of the private talks."

"Some people may be giving you the impression that they are doing just that. But let me repeat the old saying that those who know right now are not talking and those who are talking don't know."

In his press briefing, North Vietnamese spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le did little to encourage belief in a New York Times dispatch claiming that Hanoi had agreed to re-establish the Demilitarized Zone, extend a cease-fire to all Indochina and allow both sides to receive any weapons their suppliers could provide.

As is his custom, Mr. Le did not directly answer the questions touching on the dispatch's points, but his answers were sufficiently negative to amount to a denial.

U.S. Mount Attacks With 500 Aircra

100 B-52s in Raid DMZ Heavily Bombed

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—At least 500 U.S. warplanes, including more than 100 B-52 bombers, attacked Communist troop supplies throughout in yesterday and early today U.S. command said.

The B-52s struck in bombing waves inside the Demilitarized Zone and 100 B-52s in the area of North and South Vietnam and Cambodia.

At the same time, U.S. and North Vietnamese planes throughout South Vietnam and off to the south, the lowest in 20 months, the Saigon command said.

The heaviest attacks were in the area of Tri city, 18 miles below the DMZ.

At Quang Tri, government forces and paratroopers were engaged with at least 2,000 Communist troops in a battle that lasted for several hours. U.S. command said.

Midway between Plei Me and the Cambodian frontier, U.S. command said, 200 miles from Saigon, South Vietnamese forces and paratroopers fought a battle that lasted for several hours. U.S. command said.

The Saigon command said South Vietnamese soldiers wounded in the engagement.

In skirmishes around Plei Me, 315 miles north of Saigon, 20 Communist troops were killed or injured, U.S. command said.

U.S. Miss Killed

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 30 (UPI)—A U.S. military pilot in Laos was killed Monday in a crash landing. The pilot, a 2nd lieutenant, was flying a C-47 transport plane when it crashed into the jungle. He was rescued by U.S. forces.

The pilot was identified as Capt. Walter E. Trico, Jr., of the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, based at Udon Thani, Thailand. He was on a mission to deliver supplies to U.S. forces in Laos.

Mr. Trico reportedly was wing an unarmed T-28 propeller plane from his base in Laos to pick up mail at the Air Base at Nakhon Phanom across the Mekong River in Laos, when his engine failed. He was rescued in the back of the plane survived.

No GIs Killed For 1st Week Since Jan. '66

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Americans were reported to be in Vietnam last week in that or from any other cause. It was the first report of a fatality listed since Jan. 1965.

Three of the last 11 U.S. casualty summaries listed no combat deaths on those weeks there were reports of servicemen dead "because of other than action."

Eleven Americans were wounded in action in the latest summary and three were captured, bringing total in the latest category 1,708 for the war.

The South Vietnamese command said 480 government troops were killed and wounded and claimed 1,908 Communist soldiers killed. Saigon reported its troops were missing claimed that 51 Communist soldiers had been captured.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	16	51	Cloudy
ALASKA	16	51	Cloudy
ARIZONA	16	51	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	16	51	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	16	51	Cloudy
COLORADO	16	51	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	16	51	Cloudy
DELAWARE	16	51	Cloudy
FLORIDA	16	51	Cloudy
GEORGIA	16	51	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	16	51	Cloudy
INDIANA	16	51	Cloudy
IOWA	16	51	Cloudy
KANSAS	16	51	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	16	51	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	16	51	Cloudy
MAINE	16	51	Cloudy
MARYLAND	16	51	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	16	51	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	16	51	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	16	51	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	16	51	Cloudy
MISSOURI	16	51	Cloudy
MONTANA	16	51	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	16	51	Cloudy
NEVADA	16	51	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	51	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	16	51	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	51	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	16	51	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	16	51	Cloudy
OHIO	16	51	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	16	51	Cloudy
OREGON	16	51	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	16	51	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	16	51	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	51	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	51	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	16	51	Cloudy
TEXAS	16	51	Cloudy
UTAH	16	51	Cloudy
Vermont	16	51	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	16	51	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	51	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	16	51	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	16	51	Cloudy
WYOMING	16	51	Cloudy

New U.S. Process Can Turn Wastes To Usable Plastic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Scientists said today that sewage and trash can be converted by nuclear radiation into useful wood-like materials, some of which are as strong as concrete or aluminum.

Such solid wastes as hair, old newspapers, sewage sludge, old clothes and saw

S. to Make Airports Use Gate Guards

Anti-Hijack Screen
Every Boarding

By Richard Widkin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Nixon administration has issued an emergency order requiring all of the nation's airports to use gate guards to help intercept potential hijackers.

Disclosing the plan, officials in Washington said it was part of a broad anti-hijacking drive that, in coming months, would require that the following steps be taken:

Every airline passenger be screened by boarding gate detectors for the presence of guns or weapons.

All carry-on items be physically inspected for the presence of weapons.

Every cockpit-security and protective devices be provided on all aircraft.

Current, federal or local guards are available at 123 of the nation's airports. While there is no account for 90 percent of the airports, the security measures are too small for most of them to cover every gate. Often, they are on call central location at an airport deployment as needed in case of trouble.

Ticket Tax Possible

Under the new plan, at least one would have to be at a gate 30 minutes before a plane is boarded there.

Important part of the local plan is a provision that any gate guard would be without any funds, airport authority or the airlines. The likelihood of new funds appears to be modest.

Major elements of the anti-hijacking program have been under consideration for months. But the decision-making was accelerated by the Eastern Air Lines and Eastern Airlines hijackings—both marked by violence.

In the Eastern incident, a ticket in Houston was shot to and a mechanic wounded four gunmen rushed aboard and forced the crew to fly.

In the Southern incident, the plane was hijacked by one of three men who became infuriated as federal agents had shot the plane's tires during the hijacking. This jet also crashed. This jet also crashed in Havana, the ninth in a series of 29 hijackings.

Reversing the anti-hijacking trend, which were drawn up by the Department of Transportation, officials emphasized they would take some time to implement.

For example, it was expected the airport authorities would be as much as six or eight hours to arrange for properly trained police or other guard to provide security at airports.

1,301 U.S. Agents

will forces were to continue assigned airport tasks pending completion of the building in force. The federal units imposed of 1,001 Customs officers of the Treasury Department and 230 deputy agents of the Justice Department.

Their work is coordinated by employees of the Federal Administration.

provide proper training for all police, a special program is put together at the Transportation Safety Institute of the Department of Transportation, body of the FAA. The institute is in Oklahoma City.

First class of about 35 officers is due to start on Dec. 1.

was emphasized, in drawing a new local-guard plan, that the gate guards were not to take routine duties of airline or personnel but to support the gate guard to support the gate guard to support the gate guard.

to come to their aid if hijacker any violation of the such as someone trying to board a plane.

Jacker's Term

to 20 Years

SAN ANGELO, Nov. 30 (AP).—Life term of a hijacker, who a rambling speech about the hijacking of the airplane, was sentenced yesterday to 30 years in federal prison. The judge believed the man's statement was a confession.

U.S. District Court Judge James C. Carr issued the sentence.

He said the man, a Mexican, was a hijacker. He said the man was a hijacker. He said the man was a hijacker.

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PRIZE GOAT—A UPI London photographer, John Eggett, won second prize for press photographer of the year in the animal feature category with this study, entitled "Pull The Other One," of a billy goat at the Chessington zoo. The hands on the fence belong to the animal's keeper, who is cleaning up the goat pen.

Administration and Mills See No Urgency for Tax Reform

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—The Nixon administration and the key man in Congress, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, have decided independently that there is no urgency about tax reform.

This does not necessarily mean that there would be no reform legislation in 1973, but it does appear to mean that it will be both slower in coming and less sweeping in its effects than generally had been expected earlier, on the basis of repeated pro-reform statements by both the President and Rep. Mills, D., Ark.

Mr. Nixon, according to administration officials who know his thinking, feels that the public simply is not as stirred up now about the alleged unfairness of the tax laws as it was earlier this year.

The President is said to believe that there are two reasons for the changed outlook. The first is the improvement in the economy, which has left many persons better off financially than they were not too many months ago.

The second is the President's own decision not to propose a tax increase next year, a decision that has greatly reduced the pressure from the public on Congress to devise reforms that would raise enough revenue to make a general tax increase unnecessary.

Rep. Mills, for his part, has decided to go slow on reform, scheduling some lengthy, exploratory hearings starting early next year, but possibly taking up trade legislation, health insurance and other matters before he gets around to actual legislation in the tax field.

In a telephone interview from his office in Searcy, Ark., Rep. Mills also indicated a belief that the present tax laws do not need as much changing as many persons think.

"If the income tax law is not unfair, and I know it is not, to the extent that some people have indicated it is, I want the American people to know that," he said. He said that he thought his committee's hearings would "make a showing" to the American people that the laws, as they stand, are not as bad as they are painted.

Rep. Mills did not, however, entirely rule out the sorts of changes that most persons call for, which are changes that would increase mainly the taxes paid by persons of well-above-average income, and who receive preferential treatment.

The appointment was announced by Democratic National Committee Chairman Jean Westwood. The study is a partial outgrowth of difficulties in selecting a running mate for Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., the party's 1972 presidential candidate.

Sen. McGovern, along with many other politicians, has said he thinks there is too much pressure on a presidential nominee to select a running mate quickly without adequate investigation.

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Court Rejects Reporter's Bid For Release

California Newsman
To Pursue Appeals

By Gene Blake

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Newspaper reporter William Farr was turned down yesterday by the California Supreme Court, where he had sought release from an indefinite jail sentence for contempt of court.

Without comment, the court denied petitions filed by Mr. Farr's attorney, Mark E. Hurwitz, for a writ of habeas corpus and for Mr. Farr's release.

The next step will be for Mr. Hurwitz to seek a writ of habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. That failing, he could carry the matter to the Court of Appeals and to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Farr, 37, was sent to jail Monday for the second time in two weeks for his persistence in refusing to identify the source of material released to him in violation of a court order during the Charles Manson murder trial.

A new issue raised by Mr. Hurwitz in the habeas corpus proceedings is the behavior of Judge Charles Older in recommitting Mr. Farr to jail.

"Capricious Manner"

Mr. Hurwitz charged that Judge Older behaved "in such an arbitrary, capricious and unjustified manner that one can only be led to conclude that he is so personally enmeshed in controversy with Farr that he has not been an impartial trial judge."

Mr. Farr has admitted he obtained copies of a pretrial statement given by a witness in the Manson case which detailed plans of the defendants to murder several celebrities. Manson was the leader of the gang that murdered Sharon Tate in August 1969.

Mr. Farr said he received the material from two attorneys in the case but refused to identify them.

All six prosecution and defense attorneys deny under oath that they had given Mr. Farr the material and say they have no objection to his identifying his sources.

Denial Under Oath

But Mr. Farr said two of the attorneys had implied him privately not to betray them, no matter what they said under oath. He declined to identify them.

Judge Older remanded Mr. Farr to jail until he agrees to answer questions, claiming that it appeared he wanted to go to jail as a "martyr without a cause" or had made some "under-the-table deal" with the attorneys.

Mr. Farr, who covered the Manson trial for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner but is now a Los Angeles Times reporter, said he took Judge Older's remarks as a "personal slur."

He told the judge that he had weighed all factors and that it was a matter of "personal conscience and professional ethics" for him to keep his promise not to reveal his sources.

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Apollo-17 Begins
The Countdown
For Moon Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Nov. 30 (UPI).—The countdown started today for the Wednesday launch of Apollo-17, the potentially last moon-exploration project and the last one scheduled.

The 104-hour, 30-minute series of flight preparations began on schedule at 8:30 a.m. EST (1530 GMT). One of the first launch-pad operations was the application of electrical power to the three stages and the flight-control unit of the Saturn-5 rocket. Other early activity included filling the water tanks of the lunar and command ships, Challenger and America.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Navy Lt. Comdr. Ronald E. Evans and Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt, a civilian geologist, are winding up their rehearsal of the launch procedures today.

Although the countdown clock started at 104 hours 30 minutes, it will be halted at several planned points to provide rest periods and time to catch up on behind-schedule operations. Blastoff is scheduled for 9:28 p.m. EST Wednesday (0233 GMT Thursday).

Ground Crews' Strike
Shuts Israeli Airports

TEL AVIV, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Israel's 1,200 civil-aviation ground personnel went on strike at 6 a.m. today, closing all of this nation's airports in the most serious walkout in a wave of labor unrest in the country.

An estimated 50 incoming and outgoing flights were canceled at Lydda International Airport. Israel-bound planes were to be diverted to Nicosia, Athens or Tehran. The strikers demand higher wages. They say they will service only defense or immigration flights during the stoppage.

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GOING AND COMING—Rebecca Harrington, 29, a scuba diving instructor by trade, is moonlighting as a Santa Claus in a Falls Church, Va., shopping mall.

Some Christmas Cards Carry Note of Cheer for Ecologists

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Merry recycled Christmas!

That's the holiday spirit this year for several U.S. manufacturers of cards and wrapping paper.

Concerned over the environment, the companies are offering a variety of items made wholly or in part from recycled waste-paper.

Stone House, Inc., of Keene, N.H., has two lines of recycled holiday cards—a standard series of Currier and Ives prints and a special line done for Flame of Hope, a nonprofit organization that works with the mentally retarded.

A statement on each box tells the buyer that the cards are made of "recycled paper especially selected to conserve our natural resources and to protect our environment."

The cost of using recycled paper made from cuttings, trimmings and other waste-paper was about 10 percent higher than the outlay for ordinary paper, a Stone House spokesman said. The company made up the difference by doing "enormous runs" of each line, he added.

The cost differential has discouraged some manufacturers, according to the 28-member Greeting Card Association. "There was

a great flap about ecology last Christmas," a spokesman said, but many manufacturers abandoned the idea of using recycled paper. "The cost . . . for the industry is almost prohibitive," he added.

One solution is to use a mix of old and new paper. A spokesman for American Greetings Corp. said the company has been manufacturing stationery, cards and wrappings partly of recycled paper for several years. "It makes sense," he said, "not economically, but structurally. It's stronger."

The NAACP has complained that commanders have sometimes punished blacks more severely than whites under this system of nonjudicial punishment.

The result, according to the NAACP, often is racial strife in the service as the blacks conclude they are being treated unfairly by their superiors. NAACP lawyers involved with the Kitty Hawk's rioting trials believe that uneven punishment helped trigger the racial eruption aboard that aircraft carrier.

There must be an overhaul of this nonjudicial system so that the same offenses bring the same punishment, according to the report.

Another recommendation is to improve in-service education so that those with inferior educations can qualify for better jobs while in uniform. More education on human relations also is urged.

The military's testing system also comes in for renewed criticism in the task force study.

The NAACP has complained in the past that the military's tests are unfair to blacks because the tests are based on educational levels, not potential skills, for jobs in the military.

The panel also suggested that the military consider redesigning uniforms cases so that they can be more easily worn with Afro hairdos.

Nathaniel Jones, NAACP general counsel, and Lt. Gen. Claire E. Hutchin, commander of the First Army at Fort Meade, Md.,

Race Equality in Punishment Urged in U.S. Military Justice

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP).—The Defense Department must change its judicial system to provide uniform punishment for minor offenses in order to dampen racial strife in the military, according to a Pentagon task force report released today.

This and other recommendations are contained in a three-volume study of how punishment is meted out under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, in appointing the task force in April, asked the group to examine racially related patterns and "factors contributing to disparity of punishment" under the code.

Widest Latitude

One theme running through the report is the contention that inequality of punishment is most prevalent when commanders have the widest latitude in imposing punishment.

As it is now in the military, a soldier or sailor who is charged with breaking the rules in a relatively minor way can opt for punishment by his commanding officer rather than go through a court-martial.

The NAACP has complained that commanders have sometimes punished blacks more severely than whites under this system of nonjudicial punishment.

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Nathaniel Jones, NAACP general counsel, and Lt. Gen. Claire E. Hutchin, commander of the First Army at Fort Meade, Md.,

co-chaired the group, which was called the Task Force on the Administration of Military Justice in the Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the House Armed Services special subcommittee is preparing for its next hearings on the outbreaks aboard the Navy carriers Constellation and Kitty Hawk.

Subcommittee chairman Rep. Floyd V. Hicks, D., Wash., said yesterday that the group plans to go to San Diego Tuesday to start interviewing crewmen from the Kitty Hawk. The ship docked there Tuesday after a nine-month tour in waters off Vietnam.

The Kitty Hawk disturbance occurred on Oct. 12 and 13. About 100 men were involved and 46 of them were injured. Twenty-one crewmen are scheduled to go on trial next week for assault and rioting.

JAL Suspends Flights

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Japan Air Lines today suspended its

West Point Insists Apparition Is Unexplained

Army Denies Navy Has a Shade on Its Ghost

By John Corry

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—A midshipman has said that the apparition that is supposed to have been seen at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., was nothing but a flashlight, a photographic slide and a fire extinguisher.

UN Study Assails Arms-Race Cost, Asks Aid to Poor

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 30 (AP)—World arms spending has reached \$200 billion a year, while only \$8 billion goes to help poor nations, a UN study says.

The report, released yesterday, calls the discrepancy between arms spending and aid to poor nations "shocking."

"Disarmament and development can be linked to each other because the enormous amount of resources wasted in the arms race might be utilized to facilitate development and progress," the report states.

The conclusions were reached by nine experts, headed by Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden, assigned by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to study links between disarmament and development.

The experts concluded, would produce a "disarmament dividend" that could go for food, clothing, transportation, fuel and other basic needs of poorer nations.

The Military Academy, however, denies it. It says it still believes its apparition is authentic, or at least unexplained.

The Military Academy did not mention that its cadets had stolen a Navy goat the other day, and that this might have upset the midshipmen. The Military Academy did not even suggest that the midshipman's announcement might be another in the round of pranks that midshipmen and cadets take on one another this time of year. Perhaps the Military Academy did not have to.

A Cold Presence

The apparition, which was supposed to resemble, more or less, a cavalry soldier from the 1830s, was reported to have visited Room 4714 of the 47th Division barracks at West Point several times.

Four cadets said they had seen it, and one cadet said he had felt its presence. Its presence, he said, was cold.

Yesterday, however, Midshipman William Gravell said that the thing everyone saw was simply a picture of a midshipman in his and pieces of old uniforms. The cold, he said, was produced by a fire extinguisher full of carbon dioxide.

"We thought it up last year," Midshipman Gravell said, speaking by telephone from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. "The brigade activities committee wanted to pull a special stunt on Army before the football game Saturday and we knew that this would work."

He said that he had overexposed the picture so that it

looked shadowed, and that a slide had been made from it. The slide and a flashlight were lowered by rope from above Room 4714, he said, and the fire extinguisher was lowered through what he described as an air shaft.

He did not, however, say why he and his colleagues had not bothered simply to reach up with the flashlight and fire extinguisher. Room 4714 is on the ground floor.

Midshipman Gravell, who is a senior from Riverport, N.J., said that the carbon dioxide escaping from the fire extinguisher had made "a funny little noise" and that it had awakened the cadets in Room 4714. He said that the air shaft ran along the side of the room and that the carbon dioxide had left a patch of cold on the wall.

No Problem at All

"One time we had to lie low until the commotion from the ghost died down," he said. "The other times there was no problem at all."

West Point, however, denies it all.

Lt. Col. Patrick Dionne, the academy's information officer, noted that the windows in Room 4714 were frosted two-thirds of the way to the top. It would be difficult, it said, to shine a flashlight through it, especially one on a rope.

Furthermore, he said, there was steam in Room 4714, which would have wiped out the effect of the carbon dioxide. Col. Dionne also said that there might be an air shaft, or something describable as an air shaft, near Room 4714, but that despite a diligent search it had not been found.



Sir Compton Mackenzie

U.S. Airline Pilots Warn of Strike

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Air Line Pilots Association warned yesterday that its members may respond to any future air hijackings with "a total cessation of service" and called again for tougher anti-hijack measures by the government.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the 380-member board of the 45,000-member group two weeks after ALPA's president, John J. O'Donnell, warned that another worldwide air service strike appeared the only avenue left to pilots unhappy with government efforts to halt hijacks.

The board's resolution stopped short, however, of authorizing a work stoppage like the one last June that shut down air travel in many parts of the world. Court orders prevented the strike from affecting U.S. airlines. Mr. O'Donnell has said that if an air-service shutdown was not effective enough, sympathetic unions might also close down sea commerce.

Sir Compton Mackenzie, 89, Prolific Scottish Novelist

EDINBURGH, Nov. 30 (AP)—Sir Compton Mackenzie, 89, novelist and author of nearly 100 volumes, died at his home here during the night, his publisher said today.

Among his major works were the four volumes of "The Four Winds of Love" and a number of historical studies. Sir Compton would have been 90 in January.

He wrote many lively books on the Highlands and islands of Scotland—including the farce "Whisky Galore," which was turned into a popular movie, "Tight Little Island."

Norah Smallwood, managing director of publisher Chatto and Windus, said in London that Sir Compton woke from his sleep, and died "quickly and quietly" shortly afterward.

Wife With Him

His third wife, Lilian—his first two wives died—was with him at the end, Mrs. Smallwood said.

Sir Compton was fond of quoting the motto: "Never stand when you can sit. Never sit when you can lie. Never walk when you can ride."

Known for his eccentricity, the Scotsman was fond of Siamese cats and secluded islands. Once he advocated the revival of dueling, saying that the present law is all right for women, but men should be able to settle their own quarrels.

Sir Compton's first book, a volume of poems, was published in 1907. His first novel, "The Passionate Elopement," was published in 1911 after it had been refused 12 times by different publishers. The novel sold more than 700,000 copies.

His works ranged from Edwardian romances like "Slither

Street" and included "Caraval" and "Sylvia Scarlett." In 1932 he wrote the controversial book "The Windsor Tapestry," which championed the cause of his friend Edward VIII who abdicated his throne in 1937 to marry the American Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson.

On his 80th birthday, Sir Compton—born on Jan. 17, 1883—released the first "Octave" of his million-word autobiography, "My Life and Times." The 10th and last "Octave" of the work was published on his 89th birthday last year. Sir Compton was knighted in 1952.

Sir Compton's sight had been failing rapidly during the last few months. "He could scarcely read, but he was always cheerful and always uncomplaining," Mrs. Smallwood said.

Sir Compton, a Scottish nationalist and a Roman Catholic convert, found time in his final years to wage campaigns against such assorted issues as imperialism and blood sports. He had many hobbies, ranging from collecting cats to an expert knowledge of whiskeys and wines.

Bruno Zirato

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Bruno Zirato, 88, who was Bruno Caruso's private secretary for the last seven years of the tenor's life and managing director of the New York Philharmonic from 1956 to 1959, died Tuesday night after a long illness.

Mr. Zirato had been connected with the business affairs of the Philharmonic since 1937 when it was decided that the orchestra needed an Italian liaison man to smooth dealings with its tempo-

tures principal conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

Four years later, Mr. Zirato became associate manager of the Philharmonic. In 1947, he was appointed co-manager with Arthur Judson and when Mr. Judson retired in 1956, Mr. Zirato was named managing director. When he resigned three years later, he was appointed "advisor" to the Philharmonic's board of directors, a title he held until his death.

Mr. Zirato's circle of friends included Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Eugene Ormandy, Charles Munch, George Szell and Igor Stravinsky.

As a young man, Mr. Zirato wished to be a journalist. He worked for a time with a newspaper in Rome. He then came to New York in 1912 to study journalism at the City College.

He came to the United States from Paris.

Mr. Zirato supported himself by writing for Italian-language newspapers, giving Italian lessons and coaching singers. In 1915, he met Caruso, then at the Metropolitan Opera. They struck up a friendship and the tenor engaged Mr. Zirato to handle his correspondence and other secretarial matters. Mr. Zirato later wrote a biography of Caruso.

Kenneth Durant

TOWNSEND, Vt., Nov. 30 (UPI)—Kenneth Durant, 83, first correspondent in the United States for the Soviet news agency Tass, died yesterday, apparently after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Durant graduated from Harvard University in 1912. He worked for a time with the Philadelphia Bulletin before joining

the staff of the U.S. Information Agency at the start of World War I.

Following the war, Mr. Durant joined the staff of Col. M. House, the diplomat and adviser to President Wilson. As a staff member peace negotiations, Mr. Durant traveled to Rome.

His interest in Soviet began following the October Revolution of 1917, after Len Ludwig Martens to American political representative. A year became Mr. Martens secretary.

In 1923, Tass appointed him its U.S. correspondent in New York. Mr. Durant became bureau manager upon retirement in 1945.

Adm. Robert Barthelemy

TOULON, France, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Adm. Robert L. Barthelemy, 88, one of France's World War II naval heroes, died Tuesday, after long illness.

A graduate of France's College, Adm. Barthelemy the Free French Forces and won the Croix de Guerre with the Resistance Medal.

He became commander North Africa. Naval Reg 1941 and the following year assumed command of the French Navy's 1st fleet. He was the rank of vice-admiral and commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean. He was also commander-in-chief of the French Navy's 1st fleet.

Adm. Barthelemy was a member of the Legion d'Honneur and held the Grand Cross National Order of Merit.

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\$10-Million Credit, Teacher Program

Britain Ending Its Aid to Uganda

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Britain announced today a series of measures aimed at punishing Uganda's President Idi Amin for the recent expulsion of 20,000 Jews and possibly at deterring other African nations from doing the same thing.

Mr. Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that a \$10-million aid, which Britain previously suspended, would be canceled.

Greeks Get Promise of No Tax Rise

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Greece's military-backed government, which is holding prices under tight control to curb inflation, promised taxpayers today they would be no new taxes in 1973.

The tax-free zone was pledged in a \$4.6-billion state budget for 1973 approved today by the Greek parliament. The cabinet rules by a simple majority and there is no parliament. The full text of the budget was not released.

Premier George Papadopoulos, a regime strongman, presided at a special cabinet session today and hailed the new budget as one that "no objective was unattainable for the Greeks."

He said: "The Greeks must be told: Even those who, a little while ago, questioned their chances for survival, today single out on a worldwide scale an example for others."

13% GNP Growth

The Finance Minister, Prof. Annis Koussis, who presented the budget to the cabinet, said that the government had raised only at the rate of Greece's 13 percent GNP growth of 13 percent at current prices—thus rising \$2.65 billion. Expenses had risen to \$3.46 billion.

He said he proposed to cover a gap of \$810 million by obtaining loans—\$674 million at home and \$133 million abroad. He said that the loans, along with an excess from the ordinary budget, would finance an ambitious state investment plan for \$917 million.

Details of the investment program were not disclosed because of a delay in the drafting of a four-year plan that takes effect next year.

Prof. Koussis said public debt in 1973 would rise by \$1.5 billion. This represents an increase of 60 percent over the year, bringing debt repayment to a total of \$425.4 million. He said that the government had reduced the regime's increasing reliance on loans to replace falling investments, especially foreign capital. More than \$1 billion was spent in 1972 on foreign loan repayments and will rise substantially in 1973.

The British technical assistance program, under which about 1,000 teachers and agricultural advisers work in Uganda, will be phased out over the next two years, he said. Britain pays nearly half the salaries of the personnel, and this will now be cut off as their contracts expire.

Rank Reduced

Officials said it was expected that most, if not all, would return to Britain.

A third measure announced by Sir Alec was the decision not to replace, for the time being, the British high commissioner in Kampala. When the previous high commissioner, Richard Slater, left Uganda in October after virtually being forced out by Gen. Amin, he was succeeded by an official with the title of acting high commissioner.

This official, John Hennings, has now left, and the commission office—equivalent to an embassy—will be directed by a lower-ranking official.

Sir Alec did not expand on the reasons for these actions, but other officials made it clear that they were in retaliation for the expulsion of the Asians who, because they held British passports and nationality, chose to flee to Britain.

"We expect," one official said, "that the Ugandan economy will drift back down to the village level."

The sudden arrival of the Uganda Asians, most of whom are in temporary camps here, has furnished Prime Minister Edward Heath's government with perhaps the gravest political problem it has faced since taking office.

One of Mr. Heath's promises, in his election campaign, was that immigration gradually would be scaled down. To many of his Conservative supporters, already worried about the settlement of dark-skinned Africans and Asians in British cities, the decision to admit the Uganda refugees was a betrayal.

The government felt that it was legally as well as morally obliged to admit those inhabitants of Britain's former colonies who found themselves a rejected minority group after independence. The trouble is that in Kenya and Tanzania, there are even larger groups of Indians and Pakistanis than there were in Uganda, and there are other minority settlements—the Chinese in Singapore, for example—elsewhere.

250,000 Others

Using the same guidelines that were used for the Uganda refugees, there may be an estimated 250,000 nonwhites entitled to come to Britain should the countries in which they live decide to expel them.

To Mr. Heath's government the prospect is a hideous one. To admit such large numbers would be more than likely to split the party and bring the prime minister down. To refuse them, under present circumstances, would at the least be inconsistent.

There is considerable talk in political circles about drawing up legislation to redefine Britain's

vague law of nationality in such a way as to restrict more narrowly those who have a right to settle here. But no immediate action is in sight.

More urgently, the government is anxious to make sure that other national leaders—President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, for instance—do not, under pressure from their black majorities, follow President Amin's example.

An official said tonight that although the measures announced by Britain today were not intended as a warning to other governments, nobody here would be upset if they were taken that way.

SS Missionaries Ousted

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—President Amin has announced that 58 European missionaries are being expelled for having entered Uganda illegally. Radio Uganda reported today.

Gen. Amin said a census last week of European missionaries in Uganda had shown that there were 1,293 Roman Catholic missionaries, 95 Protestants attached to the Church of Uganda, and 87 from other churches.

"Fifty-eight were found to have entered Uganda without entry permits," Gen. Amin said, adding that they had been asked to "leave quietly."

6,000 EEC Employees Strike, Criticize British Staff Policy

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (AP).—Suspicion over Britain's policy toward European Economic Community personnel was one reason why 6,000 EEC Commission staff members went on a three-day strike today, the strike leaders said.

At a news conference, they said that not only salary issues and layoffs had caused the strike, but also the belief that Britain's policy will set a precedent for EEC personnel.

The strike leaders denounced the British tendency to lend civil servants for four or five years to the EEC Commission, then recall them, instead of letting them become European civil servants.

Guido Fonteyne, a strike leader, said that this was incompatible with European integration principles and with an independently functioning administration. "There will be great risks that such civil servants will defend national instead of European interests within the commission," he charged.

Urging an independent administrative body, he added: "The British method will not guarantee such independence."

Mr. Fonteyne said he feared the British action would be followed by France and possibly others. He said that Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg practiced more "European methods."

Another reason for the strike, the leaders said, is disagreement with the way the Council of Ministers interprets the method of calculating salary raises which is based on the rise in the cost of living in member countries. An agreement on this method was reached in March after a work stoppage.

The staff also is dissatisfied with a council decision to recruit personnel while some are being dismissed to make room for British, Danish and Irish staff members—representing new members.

Rubert Ferraton, another strike leader, blamed West Germany and Italy for failing to adhere to the agreed method of calculating salary raises.

First East German Heard at UN Session

GENEVA, Nov. 30 (UPI).—East Germany today participated for the first time in a United Nations conference.

Volmar Winkler, the East German deputy minister of transport, spoke as an official participant at a meeting of 65 countries on international container traffic. The participation was made possible by East Germany's acceptance as an official UN observer, a status already enjoyed by West Germany.

Commons Insists On 32-Ton Weight Limit on Trucks

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Parliament, overwhelmingly agreed last night to protect country villages and lanes from an invasion by foreign 40-ton trucks.

Not a single dissenting voice was raised in Commons against a Labor party motion that "this House, mindful of the environment, is against bigger and heavier lorries."

The motion strengthens the government's hand in its battle to prevent Common Market regulations that would authorize trucks of up to 40 tons weight overall and with a single axle load of 11 tons to rumble over all roads in the nine countries of the enlarged Common Market. Britain's present limit is 32 tons overall and 10 tons an axle.

That battle is to come to a head Dec. 18 at a meeting of Common Market ministers in Brussels. Britain hopes to delay a decision until after becoming a full member Jan. 1. Then the British can veto the French-proposed measure.

Spain Buys Uranium

OTTAWA, Nov. 29 (AP).—Spain has agreed to purchase about \$60 million worth of Canadian uranium oxide for the generation of electrical power. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources announced yesterday.

New Orleans Fire Kills Four, Some in Leaps From Building

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Fire raced through a beauty parlor and a cafe on the top floors of a building here yesterday, trapping residents and diners. Hanging out windows and screaming for help, some leaped to their deaths.

Four persons were known to be dead and at least two more bodies were believed to be buried in debris. Three persons were critically injured when they jumped.

The fire occurred at Rault Center, a 16-story stone complex of luxury apartments, shops and offices built five years ago.

"We think there was some kind of explosion," said Louis San Salvador, New Orleans' fire chief. He said there were no fire escapes on the building and no sprinkler system.

Policemen, firemen and volunteers saved some of those who jumped by forming a landing place with their bodies.

9 Killed in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Nov. 30 (AP).—Nine persons were killed and 32 injured today when a fire swept through the seventh floor of an 11-story home for the elderly.

Fire officials said the blaze had been confined to the seventh floor of the Baptist Towers in southwest Atlanta. Fire Marshal Jim Seagraves said the blaze

apparently had started in one room and spread down the hall, igniting several other apartments. Officials at the building said it holds 300 persons.

Witnesses said several of the elderly persons had panicked and fled down the stairs.

"I heard all these people come panicking and screaming down the stairs," said Louise Alexander, who lives on the first floor. "I could hear women screaming, 'Come and get me.' They just panicked. Some of them haven't been out since they got here." The building was completed in April.

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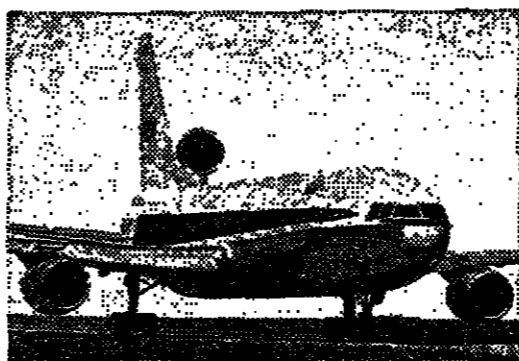
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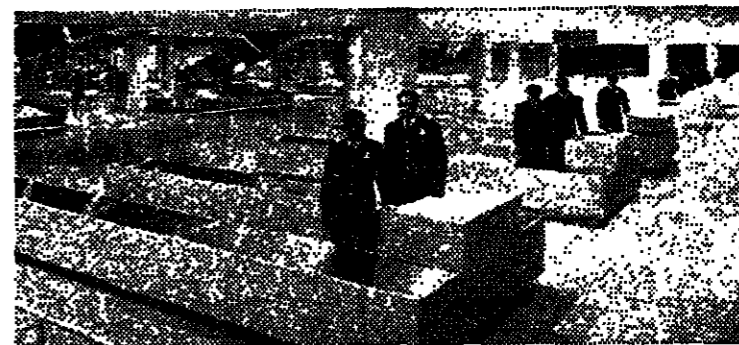
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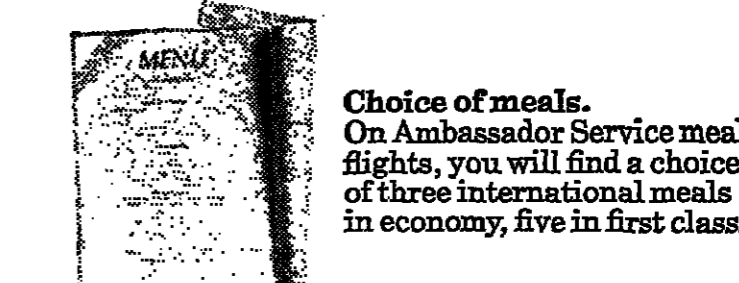
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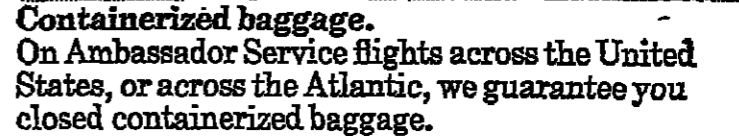
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Why Still No Peace?

On Oct. 26, announcing that "peace is at hand," Henry Kissinger said he believed the United States could wrap up the details of an agreement with North Vietnam in one more negotiating session of three or four days' duration. A month later and after a six-day negotiating session, the talks remain uncompleted. They are to be resumed on Monday. What's going on?

Three broad explanations have been offered by observers. One is that on Oct. 26 Mr. Kissinger misstated the peace prospects to aid his chief's election prospects. This we dismiss out of hand as an insult to—among other things—Mr. Nixon's political judgment. A second theory holds that Mr. Nixon, appreciating his adviser's reputation for credibility, tricked him into offering Hanoi certain terms which the President intended all along to renege on. Not only is there no evidence that this is true, but it misreads, in our judgment, the nature of the working relationship of the two men. No doubt there is a subtle interplay between the Nixon intentions and the Kissinger movements and statements. But, no matter what Hanoi may fear or Saigon hope, we think it is an interplay calculated and controlled by the two principals throughout.

A third possible explanation stems from the likelihood that the Oct. 26 announcement did not so much "end the war" as precipitate an 11th-hour struggle for cease-fire position by the contending Vietnamese. We find this view far and away the most persuasive. By Oct. 26 Washington and Hanoi had agreed in principle to end their fighting against each other. But Washington had not secured Saigon's agreement to the particu-

lars, and Hanoi had perhaps not secured the National Liberation Front's. In any event, each Vietnamese party realized it was at that final stage where it could make only one last effort to use the bargaining weight of the American presence for its own advantage. This is why, by the way, President Thieu sent his personal emissary to confer with Mr. Nixon this week.

For Saigon, this final stage has meant using the American presence (while it remains) to pry Hanoi's troops out of South Vietnam and to zip closed the DMZ and the old sanctuaries and supply routes in Laos and Cambodia. For Hanoi this has meant offering the United States its prisoners and some kind of political figleaf in South Vietnam—in return for the chance to keep in the South as much military force as possible in order to retain captured territory, to protect Viet Cong cadres not in Mr. Thieu's jails and to help free those in the jails. For Hanoi the significance of this effort lies in the huge forces (army, air force, police) Saigon has at its disposal—forces even now being readied for post-peace struggle by quick massive injections of extra American arms and "civilian" advisers.

The principal point is that everyone assumes—we believe correctly—that a settlement will mean two quite different things for the United States, and for Vietnam. For the United States it will mean ending its own combat role and relieving its prisoners; but for Vietnam it will likely mean continuing the war by other—political guerrilla—means. It is for advantage in that next stage that, at Paris and on the battlefield, the Vietnamese are now vying.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Year of Europe

Henry A. Kissinger recently dropped the remark that "1973 will be the year of Europe"—a prophecy that many European leaders have been quoting with a mixture of hope and trepidation.

The Europeans' hope is that, as the United States extricates itself from Vietnam, President Nixon will devote more attention to Europe—and to helping resolve some crucial issues that no longer can be neglected.

These include:

Future American military force levels in Europe, and West Europe's plans for its own defense;

Reform of the international monetary system along the lines laid down last September by Secretary of the Treasury Shultz—and the difficulty of reconciling those reforms with proposed European monetary integration;

European concern about the huge holdings of inconvertible American dollars;

Opposition in some European quarters to receiving so much direct American investment;

American charges of trade discrimination and market disruption by the expanding European community—and European countercharges of discrimination by the United States.

All such issues have festered from neglect at the highest level. But if the Europeans have not welcomed American neglect, they have reason to suspect that they will like even less the kind of attention they are going to get.

The opening last week of a new round of strategic arms limitation talks in Geneva and the launching of preparatory talks in Helsinki for a European security conference are reminders that a reordering of European-American military arrangements has become crucial. That delicate and vital task—which may involve significant American force reductions in Europe—would be hampered and distorted by a bitter dispute over monetary, trade and investment differences between Europe and the United States.

Unfortunately, the Europeans may have reason to fear that 1973 may see a resurgence of the sort of aggressive American foreign policy that was conducted by John B. Connally as Secretary of the Treasury. The Pres-

ident and his top aides have made clear their view that, in the post-cold war era, a nation's economic strength is the dominant element of its international power.

The Europeans will be only realistic if they recognize that, whether American rhetoric is aggressive or conciliatory—and in past months it has oscillated between those poles—U.S. foreign economic policy will be sharply focused on strengthening the dollar and the American international economic position. The administration will doubtless employ whatever means—liberal, protectionist or mercantilist—that it considers necessary to achieve those objectives.

There are plenty of sins against avowed liberal trade principles on both sides of the Atlantic. The list of U.S. import quotas has lengthened continuously in recent years; and the highly protectionist American selling price system for chemicals has never been dismantled, as American negotiators said would be done during the Kennedy Round.

On their side, the Europeans have been highly insensitive to American concerns about their trade practices and artificial barriers that this country once tolerated when its international economic position was super-strong, but that it is unwilling to tolerate longer. The Europeans' Common Agricultural Policy hurts American exports in a major area where the United States still has a strong comparative advantage. The Common Market has ignored the most-favored-nation principle of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as it widens its free trade area to include not only three new members but also to include seven other European nations; and it grants preferential trading arrangements to many other Mediterranean and African countries.

Unless a greater effort is made on both sides of the Atlantic to find ways of resolving outstanding economic and military issues, 1973 could prove to be not merely the "year of Europe" but the year European-American relations really deteriorated.

If that were permitted to happen, the consequences for economic development and, ultimately, for the political solidarity and military security of the Atlantic community would be exceedingly grave. The history of the twentieth century is largely a story of the vital interdependence of the nations on either side of the North Atlantic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Maneuvers in Helsinki

With the Kremlin's blessing, the Czech leaders are reportedly about to loosen the grip of the "normalization" in order to burnish their image. The question is to give post-Dubcek Czechoslovakia a less inhuman

face at the time of the European conference on security. Moscow, which has every reason to fear seeing the Czech affair raised at any moment during the conference, has certainly something to do with this sudden turn.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

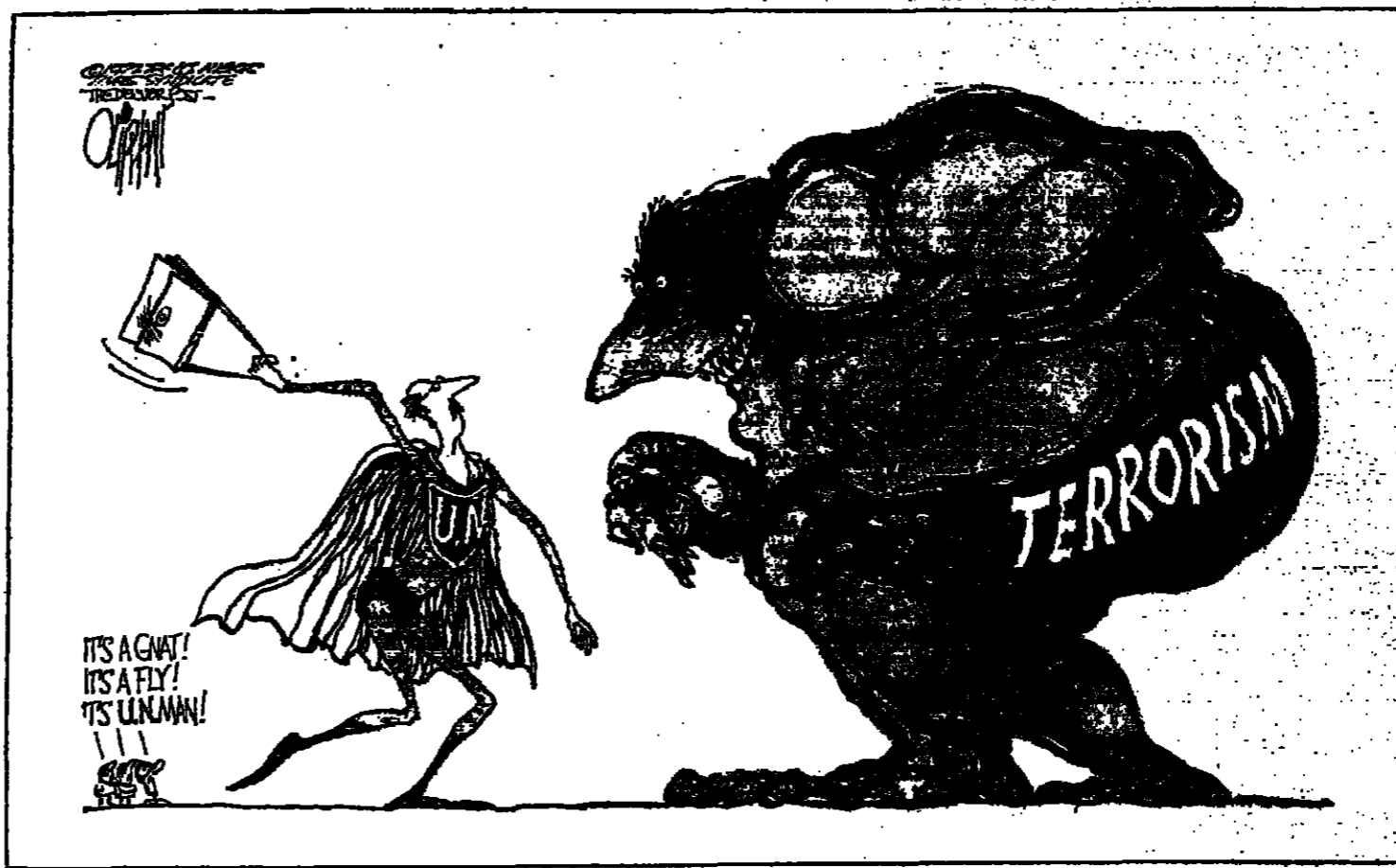
December 1, 1897

PARIS.—The Rome correspondent of the Figaro states that, acting on the advice of his physician, the Pope has announced that he will not be able to receive the pilgrims who are expected in Rome on the 31st of this month, as it would be imprudent for him to risk exposure in the winter atmosphere of St. Peter's. The Figaro correspondent also states that, whatever may have been said or written, no cardinals will be created at the next consistory.

Fifty Years Ago

December 1, 1923

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Miss Helen L. Johnson, addressing the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, advised her women hearers to wear short skirts, discard their corsets and ignore their critics, who are mostly men anyway, she said. "Reformers are never satisfied, no matter how women dress. When there was tight lacing they were horrified and when women discarded their corsets they were still horrified. You can't please them, so please yourself." There were loud cheers.



A New Man for the Sphinx

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is five and a half years since Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with the United States during the disastrous six-day war with Israel and the time it long overdue for a restoration of normal ambassadorial exchanges.

Moreover, an excellent candidate exists as a possible first American envoy since the break. He is John Sherman Cooper, who has given up his Senate seat from Kentucky where his political popularity was unprecedented, and who was one of the very best of a remarkable series of U.S. Ambassadors to India.

Ties Severed

Cairo severed ties with Washington in 1967 largely because of false information purporting to show that American forces aided Israeli air attacks. But, because of evident U.S. support for Israel, there would have been a break anyway. However, Egyptian relations with other lands, including Britain, were subsequently restored.

The United States has, in fact, been efficiently and effectively represented by a small diplomatic mission attached to the Spanish Embassy in Cairo which handles American interests during the hiatus. This mission, headed by a career diplomat, has been useful in facilitating exchanges of information and high-level contacts. Nevertheless, an artificial formula doesn't have the same influence or prestige value as a regular plenipotentiary possesses and it would be useful for both Cairo and Washington to arrange normalization. Since Cooper is leaving the Senate, he is an obvious and most desirable choice as envoy.

He is not an Arabist or expert on Middle East affairs. But he demonstrated in India, a country where America is not excessively popular, a rare ability to represent Washington's policy tactfully and firmly while at the same time becoming widely liked and respected. He is known for gentle strength and wisdom. Moreover, he is highly esteemed by President Nixon.

Revive Hopes

It will be easier to revive hopes for a Middle East peace formula if the United States is represented in Cairo by a man with qualities equal to those of the singular Walworth Barbour, American envoy to Israel. Furthermore, establishment of a fully accredited embassy in Cairo, number one capital of the Arab world, would have important regional significance.

President Anwar Sadat has hinted at various times in various ways that he would like to restore relations but there has never been a moment when Cairo and Washington moved far enough in the same direction at the same time. Mr. Sadat clearly hoped when he expelled the Soviet military missions and technicians that he would be able to gain tangible support from America and Western Europe; but he failed. Moscow has sent some weapons and experts back.

The issue, nevertheless, isn't how to get a war restarted, but how to get peace talks back on the rails. Mr. Sadat, by inclination, favors the conservative wing of the Nasserist movement and has at various times presented himself as a champion of peace. Likewise, he has opened the door to foreign capital.

However, he has had to tack leftward every time he moved rightward because of the evidently uneasy position of his regime which has had to muffle several plots. He has also had to maneuver delicately in the Arab world where he is linked in a tenuous federation with pro-Soviet revolutionary Syria and anti-Soviet revolutionary Libya.

Tightrope Walk

It is difficult to foresee how long the Egyptian president can conduct this complicated tightrope walk while simultaneously honoring a cease-fire and proclaiming a state of war along the Israeli front. Some observers maintain Sadat's position is so inherently uncertain that it would be foolish for the United States to lend him prestige by sending an ambassador.

Such logic is barren. It is desirable to have a full-fledged plenipotentiary in Cairo to help sponsor a peaceful settlement. It is also desirable to demonstrate that the United States wishes to maintain sensible relations with the Arab world and not ignore it to the degree that it seeks artificial respiration elsewhere.

Additionally, an exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and America need in no way imply that Washington is planning to revise its basic policy on Israel. What the United States openly seeks in the area and what both Egypt and Israel say they desire is peace.

The complex question is how to obtain it. Cooper, with his calm wisdom, tolerance and immense respect for fairness, would be an ideal man to open the door to new realities.

Enough Lamentations

By Meir Kahane

JERUSALEM.—One would have imagined that it was the Passover of Tisha B'Av. Few of the cabinet ministers of Israel wept and wailed so, on the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple, as they did on radio, television and before the eager press of the Jewish State. The tears, however, were not so much of sorrow as of outrage and they were accompanied by all manner of expressions of indignation, amazement and incantations.

And who was the target of these angry words? Who was condemned and pilloried as "inhuman" and "craven" and "despicable"? The government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Who was in the dock of Israeli public opinion, there to be lashed and beaten by orators, journalists and editors? Our old acquaintances, the Germans.

Feigned Shock

We feigned stunned shock and amazement that a civilized nation should have so speedily and ignominiously bowed to the Arab terrorists. We waxed indignant that they should have dared to release the three Arab Munich murderers. Our premier, in visible agitation, declared that "We live with a feeling of oppression" at the thought that civilized nations have not gone to battle to protect Israel from Arab terror. By the waters of the Ganges there we sat, and also wept, as we remembered the faithlessness of our German allies.

I have little patience for all this. There is a time for lamentations, but not for the lamentations of fools. And those who expressed amazement and shock at the failure of the Germans to stand by our side are, indeed, fools. And those who expected the nations of the world to join together to stop the Arab terror are fools. And the government of Israel, whose policy against the Arab terror has been one of resolute reliance on its own strength and determined action to use any and all means to cut off the murderous Arab hand, but rather of a reliance on our "friends" in the world, is a foolish government. And Jews will yet pay dearly for its foolishness.

"Man is nearest unto himself" is the way the rabbis of the Talmud expressed the idea that self-interest is what moves human beings. It is a fact. Germans are not motivated by what is moral or correct or ethical or what will benefit the Jews. Germans and Englishmen and Frenchmen and Italians do what is best for Germans and Englishmen and Frenchmen and Italians. (And what is more, I would hope that Jews might learn this lesson and stop being the saviors of the world.)

The German will protect his citizens before he protects Israelis, and the English will worry over their economic interests in the Arab states before they offend Libya, and the Italians will worry over their oil concessions in the Jewish State is obligated to come to his defense. Too. It is time for Israel to quietly train Jews over the world in methods of defense and in counter-terror. It is up to Israel to do for Jews what Arab states do for Arabs.

And if there are those, safe and untroubled by problems, whose moral sense is outraged by all this and who, to the sublimity of ignorance, condemn this as "un-Jewish," I refer them to the wisest of men, who were, "Be not overly righteous" (Ecclesiastes 7:16), and to the sages of the Talmud, who, in the days before Jews assimilated Western culture, stated: "He who is merciful unto the cruel is destined to be cruel unto the merciful." (Kohellet Raba 7.)

GENEVA.

Abortion View

Marya Mannes in a thought-provoking query: "Whose Right to What Life?" (JLT Nov. 24) approaches the problem of abortion with intelligence and courage. The "Right to Life" brigades, who plausibly condemn abortion for dogmatic reasons, might ponder the following proposition: If it is a sin to prevent a fetus from becoming a child, is it not an even greater sin to prevent a child from becoming an adult? With all respect to the rights of a "living organism" how can one be sure that the fetus really wants to enter a world where thousands of miserable children are hungry and cold, maimed and martyred while awaiting premature death?

ESTHER DELCOURT, Paris.

Letters

Jack Anderson

The article on Page 3 of your Nov. 18 issue, Jack Anderson is titled "Columnist Reverses Self On Bagleton." In my opinion Anderson is "no columnist" but is a "CALUMNIST" and should be so designated.

I am all for freedom of the press, but not for license of the press. I cannot conceive of anything more contemptible than Anderson's actions. He can completely ruin a man's career for life with impunity.

In the present case, even if it is true that Sen. Bagleton received citations for drunken and reckless driving, Anderson admitted that when he first reported this he did so without verification in order to beat a competitor. No good purpose is served by such reporting.

H. E. WILSON, Ferpiignan, France.

The O'Kelly Case

As a friend and colleague, I am appalled by the sentencing of Kevin O'Kelly to a three-month prison term for contempt of court.

I first met Kevin at the Second Vatican Council in Rome. He was well known to the press corps there as a serious, conscientious newsmen and a warm friend. His professional standards were always high and I have never known him to depart from them.

JAMES M. JOHNSON, Paris.

U.S. Court Decision

It appears that the gentlemen of the Supreme Court have finally been hoodwinked into bringing in a decision inimical to what is euphemistically called "big business." Running contrary to its usual role as rubber-stamper of government privileges, we see at long last some resistance to that trend. With its recent ruling

against computer "software" patents (JLT, Nov. 21), the court seems to have struck a blow against one of the major pillars of monopoly capitalism: the patent system.

Unfortunately, the court left standing computer "hardware" patents which give IBM a virtual monopoly in the field. Ironically, the government is now prosecuting IBM for anti-trust violations—violations the government itself made inevitable with its patent laws.

KEN KNUDSON, Geneva.

Nixon Put 'Odd Couple' In Pentago

By Rowland Evar and Robert Nova

WASHINGTON.—The ambivalent President Nixon's selection of Elliot Richardson as his new secretary of defense revealed by his reportedly sardonic choice of a conservative Texas oil man as deputy secretary to balance him off.

There is no sign that Republican Richardson, a significant role in plugging Clements, a 55-year-old oil-drilling company man from Dallas with no previous military service but intimate contact with the Texas Republican Party. The message to Congress on Capitol Hill is up to Richardson. Don't worry too much about Richardson and the young liberal side he is over to the Pentagon from Department of Health, Education and Welfare; if he goes, Bill Clements will be there to set him right.

Indeed, when the White House leaked a hint of Richardson's switch to Defense, it added a conservative—as yet unnamed—would balance him in the Pentagon post. To old-time Pentagoners this and Richard's set off on the wrong foot before his nomination was announced. To have any one at running the Defense Department in an orderly manner, secretary must at least have unquestioned authority that Vice A. Laird enjoyed the four years.

Liberal Facade?

But the President's decision names the Richardson-Clements combination as an unlikely pair. What is wanted from the Pentagon leadership the next day? A more liberal facade? Ignorant promotion of weapons programs against overseas congressional hostility? Richardson was by no means a liberal's first choice. The job, Laird recommended G. Nelson Rockefeller of New York (who did not want it), John Connally (who did not want it) or Deputy Secretary K. Rusk (now named as secretary of state). But if Nixon, viewing Richardson perhaps the administration's best governmental manager, asked him to move from HEW, he accepted on Nov. 20.

Though he lacks ex-Congressman Laird's generation-long in many with the defense appropriations process, Richardson became expert in handling Congress in the last four years. Consider how cool the Nixon-Laird relationship has grown. Richardson also likely to have easier access to the Oval Office.

Even those conservative White House aides who grumbled at Richardson's liberal policies HEW may find a liberal at the Pentagon might be appropriate deal with the deepening hum relations problems inside it armed services. Moreover, it hope he can win support for liberal Republican senators who have been defecting on key issues matters.

Nevertheless, Richardson's appointment has caused single-minded in the defense command—on the Armed Services Committee of Congress, and middle-level National Security officials in the White House. The Pentagon's chief of staff, Gen. William H. Stewart, said: "There is a great deal of concern about the defense program."

It will take aggressive push to avoid crippling cuts in defense, where defense of men best Republican senators elected four sure National Security votes. With the defeat of Margaret Chase Smith of Maine the Senate Armed Services Committee looks as an obstacle to the defense program. The first time since the World War II.

Not Optimistic

"Oddly, administration officials who privately believe Richardson is in fighting Pentagon war are not that much optimistic about improvement from Richardson's liberal policies. Even his advisers, who have been in the Pentagon since the war, are not truly intimate with the entrenched bureaucracy at the easier pickings than their liberal Pentagon counterparts. There is, then, an ambivalence about the new secretary of defense. Although intelligent, efficient and resourceful, he is quite the uncompromising champion of national defense as found in that post and in a sequence, is being studied a seemingly detached detachment to many Pentagon-watchers. It constitutes an unfortunate beginning for what under the conditions is one of Washington's most impossible and messy.

Movies in Paris

Pasolini Contradicts Himself Again

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Pier Paolo Pasolini is constantly contradicting himself, the value of his work fluctuating as wildly as his personality. The Pasolini chart is going with soaring highs and small lows.

During the past decade, he has done some of the most memorable movies since the war. In 1969, he made one of the best, "The Gospel According to Matthew," and the ludicrous "Pier Paolo Pasolini," a double-headed catastrophe as it has retarded the career of Maria Callas. A year, he beguiled us with "The Canterbury Tales," an animated Botticelli-like fresco of early Renaissance Italy. This year in "The Story of the Bonapartes" and the "Bellefleur" in English, he has tied Chaucer with disappointing results.

Botched Job
His assignment, following his shattering adaptation of "The Gospel According to Matthew," might seem in tune with his talents, but in large and wrong measure, Pasolini has

botched the job. What we have is a scarcely distinguishable from the labored London musical of the same source, minus, fortunately, its alleviating pop score. It is for the most part cheap, vulgar and uninspired, grubby rather than earthy, nasty rather than sexy. It has been staged not with the healthy robust humor, known as Rabelaisian, but with the nose-holding disgust of Swift observing human doing what comes only too naturally.

It was shot in England and apparently in English, a language of which the director betrays a limited knowledge. The dialogue, far from Chaucerian, is that of the Broadway gutter and inserted colloquialisms. "OK, let's go!" cries a 14th-century English farm lad to a companion.

One Sequence
Pictorially and dramatically there is but one impressive passage. This is the sequence in which a sodomite is burned alive in a town square before the satisfied clergy and the gaping mob. The devil, disguised as a griddle-cake vendor, tracks down the corrupt informer as the black flames rise from the smoking pyre and whisks him off to the nether regions.

The hell of the old-time religion is graphically pictured in a scatological orgy that serves as a finale in which a greedy monk, impersonated by the Anglo-Roman journalist, John Francis Lane, is transported to the flaming inferno to be befouled by demons.

The framework of the film is that of the Chaucer chronicles with the Canterbury-bound pilgrims paying their night's lodging by spinning bold yarns. As a raconteur of snappy stories, Pasolini is far too leisurely and the action continually drags. Dino Risi in "Vedo Nudo" turned the trick more neatly. The contrivance of the script is cloudy with one tale often being telescoped confusingly into another. Occasionally there is a break with Pasolini appearing as Chaucer in his study as he craves from Boccaccio or as he saunters forth to rub elbows with the coarse ruffians in the taverns and the streets.

The Cast
The cast is Anglo-Italian. Ninetto Davoli skips about as a medieval Charlie Chaplin, sporting bowler and stick, until he is lodged in the stocks. Chapp

lin's daughter, Josephine, is on hand as an appetizing damsel. Hugh Griffith enacts a blind husband who regains his sight in time to discover his young bride's infidelity, though he persuades himself that it was an optical illusion, and Franco Citti is the avenging Lucifer of the execution episode.

Among the selections from Chaucer included are the students who pay a miller's household a midnight call; the libidinous youth who convinces a credulous bumpkin that the great flood is due, hoists him into a bucket and beds his wife; and the trio of avaricious hooligans who murder each other over discovered treasure.

There is color photography of a postcard prettiness in the meadow and babbling brook interludes, but of a sinister Gothic gloom elsewhere.

"The Canterbury Tales" represents Pasolini below par. "Beau Masque" (at the Concorde-Palace) is singularly dreary stuff, a lump, spiritless film. The scenario is so lacking in color, in purposeful development, in clear characterization, that one might suspect that it had been written on a rush order to fit about the belated climax, a factory strike. But it is credited to a novel by Roger Vadim which causes the spectator additional puzzlement. If its producers were shopping for a strong capital-labor drama why not Galsworthy's "Strife," Gork

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (UPI).—This is how critics rate new and stage productions in New York:

Dear Oscar, a new musical book and lyrics by Carole Klee Young and music by O. P. Fieger, received fair and average notices at the Playhouse Theatre. "The story of the Oscar statuette is too complex to be accompanied by the tinkling of a piano." Miss Young's book nibbles over its own complexity. "Clive Barnes, The New York Times, reports. However, theatrical representation of Mr. Wilde can be totally without value and this new musical struck me as a failure of wit." Associated Press drama critic William Clavess says Wilde is a favorite victim of apprentice boys, faulting "particular inclusions" in this production. "Glas Watt, the Daily News,

says: "Essentially a tasteless treatment of a tasteless subject... (but) the authors have neglected to treat it with originality or verve." A single television reviewer, Leonard Harris, WGBS-TV, reports: "...An inept, dreadful musical." Wilde is played by Richard Kneeland. Nancy Cushman plays his mother, Kimberly Vaughn, his wife.

"F.O.B.," a "pure fiction" play by Jeff Weiss, directed by Gaby Rodgers, is the playwright "offering his confession, revealing his anxieties, frustrations and anxieties." Mel Gussow comments. There are two people on stage, Mr. Weiss, who says he is Jeff Weiss's brother, and William Finley, playing an encyclopedia salesman, which in turn cover for his true identity as the illegitimate son of the drama critic Michael Smith—one of the evening's many in-jokes? The act-

ing, "in both cases, is better than the material," Gussow judges, but in the second act "all pretense that it is a play is thrown away." "The Dragon Lady's Revenge," at the Washington Square Theatre, is described by Mel Gussow as "a scathing musical cartoon" about the drug trade in Southeast Asia. "Political theater often sacrifices art for the sake of politics, but this is not the case with the San Francisco Mime Troupe, an excellent company of theatrical artists, polemicists and satirists." The new musical treats the drug trade "as Hollywood Oriental movies treated the white-slave trade, except that 'The Dragon Lady' is intentionally comic." Andrea Snow plays the Dragon Lady, manager of the nefarious White Monkey Bar.

"Yoshie Kishikawa," an "amalgam of folklore, unrequited love, native humor and music," adapted from the late Ossip Dimov's play, won praise from A.M. Weiler. The plot is "simple and convoluted" in the tradition of the Yiddish theater, Weiler says, "staged on a realistic set that captures the homey quality of a middle-class family kitchen." The cast, "light-hearted but professional about the serio-comic tale they're spinning," includes David Rogov as a stuttering cemetery plot salesman, Menashe Oppenheim, as a chimney sweep, and Zipporah Apselman, as "an old happy body." Joseph Buloff directed and adapted the play presented by the Folklife Ensemble, at the Folklife Playhouse.

"The Making of Americans," presented by the Judson Poets Theater, currently celebrating its tenth anniversary, is a musical from Gertrude Stein's novel about three generations of her family. In Leon Katz's adaptation "we gain some impression of Miss Stein (particularly of her prose style) but little understanding of

her family," Mel Gussow reports, though this is not the fault of the adapters. "They have been scrupulously, in fact lovingly, faithful to their source—even to extracting large masses of text. But it all leads to a certain amount of inertia onstage." The evening is "relieved," Gussow says, by Al Carmine's music—"as always, beautiful, although the lyrics are somewhat deficient in one of the composer's most valuable assets: humor." Stuart Silver heads the cast as Miss Stein's father, the only character with "dimension." The play is being staged at Judson Memorial Church.

The Arts Agenda

A new production of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" will have first performance Dec. 1 at Vienna State Opera, with Neil McNeil in the title part.

Picasso etchings Sells for \$222,075

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—A set of 100 etchings by Pablo Picasso sold today for \$222,075 (\$20,750) at Christie's in London. The etchings were commissioned in 1937 by Ambroise Vollard, Paris art dealer. The set sold for was one of the few comic, signed sets.

and with Janis Martin as Senta, William Cochran as Erik and Manfred Schenk as Daland. Otmar Suitner is the conductor, Wolfgang Zorner the stage director and Günther Schneider-Siemssen the designer.

The pianist Alexis Weissenberg gives a single Paris recital on Dec. 3 at the Salle Pleyel for a gala evening to benefit the world committee of the Tombeau du Maréchal Joffre. His program includes works by Chopin and Musorgsky.

The Vegh Quartet returns to Paris for the first time in several seasons to give all six string quartets by Bela Bartok in three concerts, Dec. 5, 9 and 11 at the Salle Gaveau.

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(Continued on Page 18)

**Bank Rates
Increased by
Paris, Bonn****Part of Fight
to Reduce Inflation**

By Carl Gewirtz
RIS, Nov. 30 (AP)—Acting in unison for the second time in 28 days, the central banks of France and West Germany raised their basic lending rates today in their continuing fight to control inflation.

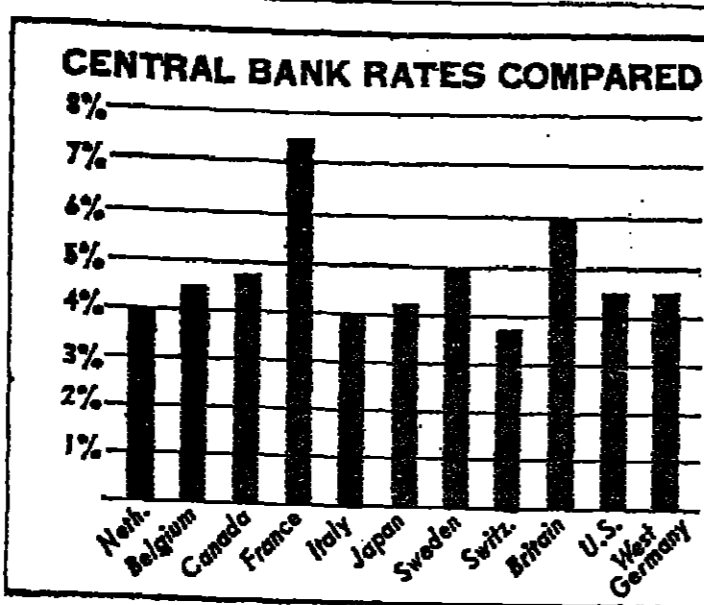
The commercial bankers here in Frankfurt agreed that the move would lead to a decrease in the volume of money and that they saw little immediate threat on the speed with which rates are rising in both countries.

The sharp 0.9 percent rise in October's retail prices, which earlier this week, that of the French government, a flurry of activity and result—a promise to announce a package of anti-inflation measures at Dec. 7 cabinet meeting, bankers insist that the legislation, set for next week, will keep the government from embarking on an iron-attempt to halt soaring

Rash of Strikes
Bankers noted the rash of strikes—bank and employees today, on top of railroads and predict the government will avoid any steps to make it more unpopular organized labor before the

ough the discount rate here a full point to 7.5 percent—does not play the key role, it does in most other

ies, the rapid and massive rise in the rate of interest, a point Nov. 2, shows government's determination to up the cost of borrowing. Germany, the Bundesbank's discount rate—which is



still used to set the base from which all other interest rates are scaled upward—to 4.5 from 4 percent, the third increase in less than two months. It also announced that as of Feb. 1—as to avoid complicating year-end window dressing and tax payments—it will reduce by 10 percent the amount of money the banks may borrow from the Bundesbank.

Commercial bankers here and in Frankfurt are agreed that it is clear that the cost of borrowing money will become increasingly expensive (theoretically discouraging requests for loans, thus not increasing the money in circulation and perhaps delaying purchases of goods and services). But they are not convinced that this will have a major impact on investment decision or stock-building, although it probably will discourage individuals from going into new debt.

Frankfurt bankers say the government is moving slowly in fighting inflation—prices are rising at a 6.4 percent annual rate—because it does not want to undo the recovery now under way in business, which suffered from the long flood and subsequent recession last year of the deutsche mark.

In addition, the bankers are awaiting a cabinet reshuffle before attempting any serious new measures—such as a cut in the size of the federal deficit or tax changes. The deficit this year is expected to total about 4.8 billion DM compared to 1 billion in 1971.

Advance word about the upcoming French measures is that they will include a drop in certain value-added-tax rates, resulting in lower prices. "They are easily maneuverable and it makes sense," says one banker, "but it does nothing to attack why prices are rising."

Food prices have been the fastest rising element of the price index here, he notes, adding that any logical attack should begin there.

Although the Pompidou government has already ruled out any possibility of a generalized wage-price freeze, it announced today steps to force lower the prices for butter and potatoes. It said it would sell butter from its surplus stocks at 2.50 francs (about 50 cents) a kilogram (2.2 pounds) below the current price. The price of potatoes will be administratively set about 5 centimes (1 cent) lower per kilo.

**BP's Profit
Slumps 60%
In 3d Quarter****But Fall Not as Sharp
As Analysts Expected**

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—British Petroleum Co. today reported a 60 percent decline in third-quarter net income, but the fall was not as sharp as many had expected.

Net income totaled \$14.3 million on sales of \$886.8 million, compared with net income of \$36.7 million and sales of \$763 million a year earlier.

For the nine months, net income was \$35.4 million, or 9.10 pence a share, down 71 percent from \$119.5 million, or 33.84 pence a share, in the same period of 1971.

Sales rose to \$2.47 billion from \$2.29 billion a year earlier.

Share Price Jumps
Following the announcement, BP's shares jumped to 537 1/2 pence from 513 last yesterday, but later slipped back to 532 1/2. Their 1972 high is 618 and their low 452.

Some securities analysts had been predicting that BP might be close to the break-even point or possibly even a loss in the third quarter.

This pessimism stemmed partly from the third-quarter results of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which as disclosed early this month showed a drop of 55 percent in net income to \$45.1 million from \$91.3 million a year earlier.

The company said that throughout the third quarter "there has been a continuation of the very low market recoveries, and this factor has again been responsible for the poor result."

BP noted that changes in currency values since the pound was floated in late June increased its big overseas profits in terms of sterling. It said that overseas costs and taxes were similarly increased.

Uneven Benefits
"It is estimated," the company said, "that the third quarter has benefited by about 67 million due mainly to the uneven incidence in the period of such currency changes. The level of benefit to date in the fourth quarter is lower."

BP's statement gave no hint of its prospects for the fourth quarter or for 1973, but industry sources have indicated that margins on oil trading have recently been improving.

BP's pre-tax income actually showed an increase in the third quarter, rising to \$176.3 million from \$173.4 million a year earlier.

But its overseas taxation jumped to \$161.7 million from \$138.6 million a year earlier.

Third-quarter volume was good, with crude oil sales rising to 31.8 million metric tons from 27.4 million tons a year earlier and sales of products, including chemicals, rising to 26.7 million tons from 22.3 million tons a year earlier.

Natural gas sales rose to 32.7 billion cubic feet from 30.8 billion cubic feet a year earlier.

VW Sales Manager Quits

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 30 (AP)—Volkswagen's chief sales manager Carl Hahn has resigned his post effective with the end of the year, VW announced today.

The board emphasized that Mr. Hahn was leaving at his own request and "after contributing successfully" to VW's growth for almost two decades.

Horst Muenner, management board member responsible for material procurement, will take over Mr. Hahn's position while maintaining his old duties, the board said.

Mr. Hahn, 46, is the former head of Volkswagen of America and has been credited with building the U.S. market into the company's second largest, behind only West Germany.

He is reliably understood to have resigned following arguments with chairman Rudolf Leiding, who replaced Kurt Lotz a year ago. Mr. Leiding is believed to have blamed Mr. Hahn

for a number of shortcomings in the production of spare parts during early autumn this year.

The reported row came to a head Oct. 20 when Mr. Hahn suddenly left for a vacation. He has not resumed his duties and is understood to be remaining on vacation up to the date he officially leaves the company.

**Japan Reserves
Reach New Peak**

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—Japan's foreign reserves reached a record \$18.412 billion at the end of this month, an increase of \$616 million over October, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Ministry sources said dollars continued to flow in through active exports, although the speculative selling of dollars that occurred in October subsided to a large extent in November.

The November increase followed a sharp rise of \$1,807 billion during October to \$17,795 billion, which in itself was a record figure.

Finance Ministry sources said the reserves were likely to continue to increase during December, when exports would be stepped up for seasonal reasons.

**COMPAGNIE BRUXELLES LAMBERT
POUR LA FINANCE ET L'INDUSTRIE**

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Compagnie Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie, held on November 28, 1972, approved the merger with Compagnie Financière et Industrielle "Cofinindus" and Société de Bruxelles pour la Finance et l'Industrie "Brufina".

Following this merger, the capital was raised from B. Fr. 2,534,500,000 to B. Fr. 3,924,000,000, divided into 3,924,000 shares.

The Company's name was changed to "Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie." in Dutch "Brussel Lambert Maatschappij voor Financiën en Nijverheid."

Messrs. Léopold Blampain, Paul Bodart, Baron Bouvier, Auguste Cleeve, Arsène de Lannoy, Comte Jean-Jacques de Lamotte, Charles Despret, Chevalier Guy Lamarche, Marcel Lamy, Professor Leo Lévy, Douglas MacArthur, Chevalier Tys and Jean Villiers have been elected Directors of the Company.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Japanese Curb More Exports**

Japanese electric home appliance manufacturers will apply self-imposed export curbs on 16 main items, including refrigerators, to all world markets. The Electronics Industries Association says it has informed the government of its decision to form a one-year export cartel to regulate exports for the period from last September to 28.5 percent above shipments in the corresponding period a year earlier. The control plan follows the curb on 24 electronic items, such as stereophonic equipment, announced last Tuesday to cooperate in the government's program to avert another yen revaluation by reducing heavy trade surpluses.

Siemens, Bosch to Intensify Link

Siemens and Robert Bosch will intensify their cooperation in making electrical household equipment and radio and television sets. The companies will transfer all assets and liabilities of Robert Bosch Hausgerätee and of Siemens-Elektrogerätee to Bosch-Siemens Hausgerätee. Bosch Hausgerätee manufactures primarily refrigerators and dishwashers while Siemens-Elektrogerätee produces washing machines, electric kitchen ranges and small household goods. Products of the two units will continue to be sold under separate trade names.

Japan Said to Beat Europe in R&D

Japan's expenditure on scientific and technological research increased beyond the level of individual Western European nations in 1970. And the proportion spent by private enterprises was the highest among major Western nations,

including the United States, according to Kohji Suzue, president of Research Development Corp. of Japan. His claim was made in a paper delivered at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization conference on research activities in developing countries. He said Japan's expenditure on research activity passed 1,000 billion yen (\$2.2 billion) for the first time in 1970, with a 28.1 percent increase over the previous year. The sum spent, 1,055.3 billion yen, was about 3 billion yen more than that spent by France or West Germany and 3 billion yen more than Britain.

GE Expects 'Strong' Fourth Quarter

General Electric expects a customary "strong" fourth quarter, with year sales to top \$10 billion, president Reginald Jones reports. In 1971 GE had sales of \$8.5 billion and earned 85 cents a share on sales of \$2.73 billion in the fourth quarter. Mr. Jones says that order backlog now stands at an "all time high" of more than \$10 billion. GE's power-generation business is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 12-15 percent over the next 10 years and its backlog is now over \$6 billion, Mr. Jones adds.

British Construction Orders Fall

The provisional index for average construction orders in Britain fell in the third quarter to 113 from 129 in the second quarter, but was unchanged from a year earlier, the government says. The index, seasonally adjusted, is based on the 1963 average quarterly level equalling 100. Housing construction in the third quarter, also seasonally adjusted, was 118, down from 125 in the second quarter but up from 100 a year earlier. Public sector work was 116, down from 146 and 144 respectively.

Casey Urges Fee Rise on Block Trades

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 30 (Reuters)—William J. Casey, outgoing chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, suggested today that brokerage firms increase the handling charges on large block trades.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Securities Industry Association (SIA), he noted that while it does not cost a hundred times as much to handle a 100,000-share order as it costs to handle a 1,000-share order, such pricing analysis is clearly superficial. He noted that it takes a far greater skill, responsibility and risk to handle large orders and this should be reflected in the pricing.

He added that if the industry fails to do this, the result would be: "Brokerage firms will go broke."

"Brokerage firms may try to cut costs by eliminating needed services that will affect the quality of brokerage services available to all sizes of customers, increased commission rates on small trades, or both."

"The risk necessary to maintain the level of liquidity to which we have become accustomed will not be taken. As a result, institutions will not be able to sell their large blocks, except at discounts which will disrupt the market."

The outgoing chairman of the SIA, Robert Gardner, told the meeting that the New York and

American Stock Exchanges should be merged into one entity.

He told a press conference here that "the members are getting tired of supporting two separate exchanges."

He called the merger question one of the main orders of business for the association for 1973 and said that a committee would be formed to look into it.

Quebec Sets Big Borrowing

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Quebec expects to be a big borrower on the world's capital markets in the coming years to finance its power projects, an executive of Hydro-Quebec said today.

E.A. Lemieux, director general for finance of Hydro-Quebec's James Bay project, said current indications are that borrowings of \$400 million to \$500 million in each of the next four or five years will be required to finance the province's power developments.

Mr. Lemieux, who was speaking at a conference here sponsored by Institutional Investor, a U.S. magazine, said "an important part" of the anticipated borrowings will be done outside Canada.

Hydro-Quebec, whose borrowings are guaranteed by the Province of Quebec, already has outstanding in foreign currencies, a debt of more than \$1.7 billion, on which it will be making payments for principal and interest of more than \$1.9 billion between 1973 and 1984 inclusive, he said.

**Prices Gain
Slightly But
Dow Declines****Glamours Rebound
As Volume Improves**

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT)—Glamour issues, New York Stock Exchange laggards during the blue-chip rally of the last six weeks, took on a bouncier tone today while leading stock averages showed only minor moves.

The Dow Jones industrial average eased 0.50 to 1,018.21. It has been virtually unchanged over the span of the last three sessions, following Monday's profit-taking decline of 7.45.

Volume improved to 19.34 million shares from yesterday's 17.38 million. Advances outpaced declines by an 8-to-5 ratio, thereby maintaining the favorable reading of overall market breadth which is so closely watched by Wall Street analysts.

Today's turnover brought volume to a record high for any single month in Big Board history. The November volume of 405.6 million shares compared with the previous record month of March, 1972, when a total of 403.7 million shares changed hands.

Among the glimmers, International Business Machines improved toward the market close and gained 4 to 391. Disney, selling ex-dividend, rose 2 7/8 to 199, or less than 3 points below its yearly high. On Tuesday, Disney raised its cash payment and directors also voted a 100 percent stock dividend.

International Harvester, which reported heavy earnings, climbed 1 to 39. Heavily-traded Levitz Furniture rose 1 3/8 to 24 1/8, and Occidental Petroleum 5 8 to 13 1/4.

Prices advanced in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.12 to 26.48, while advances topped declines, 552 against 408. Turnover was 5.20 million shares, compared with 4.43 million yesterday.

Company Report

1971		1972	
Fourth Quarter	1971	Fourth Quarter	1972
Revenue (millions)	1,033.0	891.3	
Profits (millions)	32.0	25.99	
Per Share	1.18	0.95	
Revenue (millions)	3,493.9	3,016.0	
Profits (millions)	88.55	45.16	
Per Share	3.17	1.65	

After SEC Suit Against Vesco**Spanish Group Tries to Annul IOS Deal**

By Miguel Acoca

BRID, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The blue-blooded financial group behind control of Investors or Services Ltd. last month 7 million from associates Robert L. Vesco has been ally trying to cancel the

cause of the Securities & Exchange Commission suit against the American financier who he diverted more \$24 million from IOS funds.

ring to informed financial friends negotiations to the purchase—which could politically embarrassing for of Generalissimo Franco's family and for royal family—have been place in Costa Rica since

only are two brothers of a Franco's son-in-law on and of the Madrid-based sers, but Prince Gonzalo

de Borbon, brother of Prince Alfonso de Borbon, husband of General Franco's granddaughter, became chairman.

The negotiations in Costa Rica are being conducted by Rafael Diaz-Balart, a Cuban exile who runs a "finder's bank" in Madrid.

Senior Spanish officials are said

**IOS Reports
9-Month Loss**

TORONTO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. reported today it had an operating loss of \$9.1 million in the first nine months.

The loss compares with a restated operating loss of \$9.08 million in the same period a year earlier.

Shortly before the sale was announced, Mr. Vesco arrived in Madrid in his private plane. In an unusual display of welcome, he was presented to General Franco in a private audience which included members of the board of the IOS buyers.

Court Grants Order
NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The SEC today obtained from Federal Judge O.E. Stewart Jr. an order temporarily restricting investments by four offshore mutual funds managed by IOS Ltd.

**SHAREHOLDERS EXCALIBUR
INVESTMENT CORPORATION S.A.**

Head Office: Luxembourg, 57, rue Notre-Dame
Notice of Meeting
Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on December 11, 1972, at 2.00 o'clock p.m. at the head office, with the following agenda:

Agenda
1. Recognition of Mr. L.E. BURNHAM as Statutory Auditor.
2. Election of PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO, Luxembourg, as Statutory Auditor.

Under Luxembourg law, the shares present or represented by proxy, constitute a quorum. Resolutions on the agenda will be passed by a simple majority of shares present and voting. Each share is entitled to one vote except that no single shareholder or group of shareholders may vote more than 20 per cent of the total shares issued or more than 40 per cent of the shares present or represented by proxy.

Registered shareholders of record as of the close of business on December 6, 1972 will be admitted to the meeting. Holders of bearer shares who deposit such shares with Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg or any other bank or banking institution and furnish evidence thereof to the Corporation on or before the close of business 6th of December 1972, will be admitted to the meeting. Bearer shares so deposited must remain on deposit through the close of the meeting or of any adjournment thereof and the evidence of the deposit must so specify.

Shareholders who wish to be represented at the meeting by proxy may obtain forms of proxy by writing to the Corporation at its head office. A form of proxy will be mailed to registered shareholders at their address of record.

The Board of Directors.

**US \$2,000,000.-
MEDIUM TERM LOAN
EARN UP TO 16% p.a. ON YOUR CAPITAL**

are a reputable real estate company with assets in excess of \$4,000,000 specializing in the development of international office investments on the Mediterranean Coast of Spain.

• basic net return of 10% p.a. payable quarterly in cash.
• our capital fully secured by prime real estate which we own and clear.
• repayment of your investment in full at any time after one year subject to 90 days prior notice.
• 1st premium for each full year (up to 5 years) that you maintain your investment. After 5 years the premium would be 18%, equivalent to an additional 3% p.a.
• the possibility of converting your investment into any property offered for sale by us at a progressively higher discount for each year you have maintained your investment. After five years this discount would be 50%, equivalent to an additional 6% p.a.
• please write for further information, without obligation, to:

Box D-348, Herald Tribune, Paris.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE**\$20,000,000**

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1977

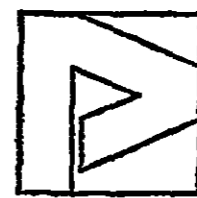
Popular Español International N.V.

(Incorporated in the Netherlands)

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

Banco Popular Español, S.A.

(A Spanish banking Corporation)

**White, Weld & Co. Limited**

American Express International Banking Corp.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Banca Commerciale Italiana—London Branch

Banco di Roma (France) S.A.

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

Bankers Trust International

Banque Européenne de Tokyo

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres

Banque de l'Indochine

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert S.C.S.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de Neulize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de l'Union Parisienne

H. Albert de Bory & Co. N.V.

Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.

Credito Italiano—London Branch

Crédit Lyonnais

Euramerica International Bank

Finacor

First National Bank in Dallas

First Chicago

Antony Gibbs & Sons Ltd.

Interunion-Banque

London Multinational Bank

Manufacturers Hanover

Midland Bank

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Orion Bank

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Société Générale

Société Séquanaise de Banque

SOFIS Overseas Inc.

United International Bank

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

21	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	+ 2 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
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Food.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
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GRAIN

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

MEATS

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

VEGETABLES

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

FRUITS

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

MINERALS

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

INDEXES

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

NEW YORK FUTURES

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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WORLD SUPPLY

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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NEW YORK FUTURES

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WORLD SUPPLY

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100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

European Gold Market

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Market Summary

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Most Active—New York

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Most Active—London

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Most Active—Paris

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Most Active—Frankfurt

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Most Active—Zurich

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Most Active—Bern

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

Most Active—Basel

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Geneva

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Vienna

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Brussels

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Luxembourg

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Strasbourg

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Nancy

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Metz

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Colmar

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Mulhouse

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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Most Active—Sarrebourg

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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SOYBEAN MEAL

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34

SILVER

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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LIVE BEER CATTLE

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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SHELL EGGS

100 lbs. Acacia, lb.	3.25%	3.34
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NEW HIGHES-45

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Standard & Poor's

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1 -1972- Stocks and Sta.

The Board of Directors of ABD Securities Corporation
takes pleasure in announcing the election of

Theodor Schmidt-Scheuber

to the office of
President
of our firm.

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION

Member:

Midwest Stock Exchange Boston Stock Exchange
Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange (Assoc.)

84 William Street 53 State Street
New York N.Y. 10038 Boston, Mass. 02109

